

very broad, quite convex. Its microscopic, short, erect pile is pale yellow. Legs light brownish-yellow, the femora except the apex, dark brown. Wings with the third vein furcate. A little more than the outer half of the wing and its veins are pale yellow; the basal portion and its veins smoky grey.

Holotype: one female, Puerto Castilla, Honduras. xi-21-1926 (R. H. Painter coll.)

This species appears to be undescribed and quite distinct.

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### NOTE ON THE MESOTHORACIC SPIRACLE OF THE MORMON CRICKET.

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In a study at the Montana State College of the external morphology of the Mormon Cricket, *Anabrus simplex* Haldeman, it has been noticed that the spiracles and tracheae of the mesothorax are modified in an interesting manner. In the membrane between the propleuron and mesopleuron there may be seen two spiracular openings in close juxtaposition. The larger of the two openings is the posterior and it is guarded by numerous tiny setae. This large opening gives immediate entrance to an enlargement of the trachea. The smaller or anterior opening is guarded by two small sclerites. The posterior sclerite appears to be part of the peritremal sclerite of the posterior opening. The smaller opening gives immediate entrance to a small trachea. The tracheae of both entrances do not lead into a common chamber and are apparently in no way connected. The large opening and the enlargement of the trachea into which it leads is connected transversely with its fellow on the other side of the thorax by means of a very narrow trachea. From the body of the enlargement a large trachea leads directly to the front leg. This trachea is about one-third the diameter of the leg itself and extends down the leg past the auditory apparatus. The smaller trachea extends forward to the head where it branches. Midway between the head branches and the orifice it gives off another branch sharply in a ventral direction. This branch divides several times also. One of the subsidiary branches descends to the front leg and another to the long ventral tracheal chain. The above-mentioned modifications may exist more generally among Decticinae, since the outward manifestations have been noticed by the author in *Peranabrus*, *Pediectes* and *Atlanticus*.